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who is, as it were, the general-in-chief of the armies of peace.

Now in the second rank we find a man, destined to pass into the first, namely Alfred Nobel, the man who made explosives, whom one would be surprised to find in the picture, did not his will explain his presence.

Finally there is the Czar Alexander, who said: "The first to declare war will have me as an enemy." He is represented as advancing to meet Mr. Carnot. Ought Mr. de Giers and Mr. de Mohrenheim to have been represented as accompanying him? That is a serious question, which in our judgment ought to have been answered negatively, because to these diplomats peace is only an incidental result and not an object to be pursued. There was one matter of embarrassment. How should the republics of the South, which have had recourse to arbitration, be represented? By their presidents? There were too many of them. Mr. Danger has symbolized them under the form of pretty brunettes clothed in shining garments, who very properly take the place of forgotten statesmen.

THE DESTINATION OF THE PICTURE.

The picture will have for its inscription: *Pax justitia quaeritur*. It will be offered to Russia, in the name of the arbitration societies, as a memorial to the late Czar. It will be a magnificent present with a noble purpose. This purpose will be attained in its own time. Never have the groups of peacemakers been more active or more listened to than at present. Without asking any people to abdicate its own dignity or its own hopes, they are striving to bring about a condition of things which will prevent the useless shedding of blood. Recently, under the leadership of Mr. Magalhães Lima, the author of an excellent work on internationalism, it was decided to create among the friends of peace an international association of journalists. Finally, we see opened anew the fruitful discussions of the Conference on the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

The artist has admirably handled the theme which was given to him by his Maecenas, who has proved a valuable co-worker. After three years of intense labor he has brought to completion, or nearly so, a work of great excellence which will cause people to think. It is also a work which will give satisfaction, for more than the great captains did those deserve to be brought together and honored who have heard and endeavored to make others hear that word: "Peace on earth to men of good-will."

"THE OLD PATRIOTISM AND THE NEW."

FROM EDWARD BELLAMY'S "EQUALITY."

"As the doctor was speaking, the waving folds of a flag floating far below caught my eye. It was the Star-Spangled Banner. My heart leaped at the sight and my eyes grew moist.

"Ah!" I exclaimed, "it is Old Glory!" for so it had been a custom to call the flag in the days of the Civil War and after.

"Yes," replied my companion, as his eyes followed my gaze, "but it wears a new glory now, because nowhere in the land it floats over is there found a human being oppressed or suffering any want that human aid can relieve.

"The Americans of your day," he continued, "were

extremely patriotic after their fashion, but the difference between the old and the new patriotism is so great that it scarcely seems like the same sentiment. In your day and ever before, the emotions and associations of the flag were chiefly of the martial sort. Self-devotion to the nation in war with other nations was the idea most commonly conveyed by the word 'patriotism' and its derivations. Of course that must be so in ages when the nations had constantly to stand ready to fight one another for their existence. But the result was that the sentiment of national solidarity was arrayed against the sentiment of human solidarity. A lesser social enthusiasm was set in opposition to a greater, and the result was necessarily full of moral contradictions. Too often what was called love of country might better have been described as hate and jealousy of other countries, for no better reason than that they were other, and bigoted prejudices against foreign ideas and institutions—often far better than domestic ones—for no other reason than that they were foreign. This sort of patriotism was a most potent hindrance for countless ages to the progress of civilization, opposing to the spread of new ideas barriers higher than mountains, broader than rivers, deeper than seas.

"The new patriotism is the natural outcome of the new social and international conditions which date from the great Revolution. Wars, which were already growing infrequent in your day, were made impossible by the rise of the world union, and for generations have now been unknown. The old blood-stained frontiers of the nations have become scarcely more than delimitations of territory for administrative convenience, like the State lines in the American Union. Under these circumstances international jealousies, suspicions, animosities and apprehensions have died a natural death. The anniversaries of battles and of triumphs over other nations, by which the antique patriotism was kept burning, have been long ago forgotten. In a word, patriotism is no longer a martial sentiment and is quite without warlike associations. As the flag has lost its former significance as an emblem of outward defiance, it has gained a new meaning as the supreme symbol of internal concord and mutuality; it has become the visible sign of the social solidarity in which the welfare of all is equally and impregnably secured. The American, as he now lifts his eyes to the ensign of the nation, is not reminded of its military prowess as compared with other nations, of its past triumphs in battle and possible future victories. To him the waving folds convey no such suggestions. They recall rather the compact of brotherhood in which he stands pledged with all his countrymen mutually to safeguard the equal dignity and welfare of each by the might of all.

"The idea of the old-time patriots was that foreigners were the only people at whose hands the flag could suffer dishonor, and the report of any lack of etiquette toward it on their part used to excite the people to a patriotic frenzy. That sort of feeling would be simply incomprehensible now. As we look at it, foreigners have no power to insult the flag, for they have nothing to do with it, nor with what it stands for. Its honor or dishonor must depend upon the people whose plighted faith one to another it represents, to maintain the social contract. To the old-time patriot there was nothing incongruous in the spectacle of the symbol of the national unity floating over cities reeking with foulest oppressions,

full of prostitution, beggary and dens of nameless misery. According to the modern view, the existence of a single instance in any corner of the land where a citizen had been deprived of the full enjoyment of equality would turn the flag into a flaunting lie, and the people would demand with indignation that it should be hauled down and not raised again till the wrong was remedied."

"Truly," I said, "the new glory which Old Glory wears is greater than the old glory."

PEACE DEPARTMENT OF THE W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Peace Department of the National and the World's W. C. T. U., gave her yearly report at the Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Toronto on Saturday, October 23d. It was in substance as follows:

"The world is my country, and all mankind my countrymen," is the analysis of the motto of the World's W. C. T. U.—"For God and Home and Every Land." The friends of peace have reason to thank God and take courage.

The most disappointing of all our experiences during the last biennial term was the failure of the United States Congress to ratify the Anglo-American treaty of peace at its last session. We have reason to believe that the present Administration of the United States Government is contemplating an effort to get the matter again before Congress in such a shape that it will meet its approval and receive its endorsement without too much compromise. Behind the diplomatic proceedings there has been a strong popular opinion and feeling in favor of the treaty, in both countries concerned.

The Venezuela war craze two years ago was turned into a craze for peace. A strong drift was then given to public opinion in favor of lasting friendship between the two English-speaking nations. This was done in both England and the United States. The controversy was settled peacefully, as we hope all future difficulties between these great nations will be settled. If the war spirit of the books which children read and study in the schools should be changed so as not to give honored prominence to the warrior in comparison with the useful citizen, the philanthropist, the artist, the inventor, the one who saves life and promotes its welfare, the dawning of the day of peace would surely soon appear.

Two international conventions of the peace organizations of the world have been held since our last report, one in Hungary, and one in Germany. At the Peace Congress in Buda Pesth last year steps were taken to encourage the preparation of school books which should be free from glorification of the military spirit. There are at present nearly three hundred peace associations. One of the most important is the Interparliamentary Peace Union, with a membership of 1,500 from the different Parliaments of Europe. It is impossible to estimate the beneficial influence of such an organization over the Governments of earth.

We were greatly disappointed that the jubilee held in honor of Great Britain's honored Queen on the sixtieth anniversary of her coming to the kingdom was made simply a vast military display. The real forces which made England's greatness were ignored, and the judges and Houses of Parliament were spectators of, and not participators in, the parade. We fear the result will be detrimental to the peaceful conditions under which the

world has been making gigantic strides in this last decade of the nineteenth century.

I had the pleasure of attending the annual council of the British Woman's Temperance Association last year, at which time they regularly adopted the peace department. Our literature has been utilized, and Peace Sunday largely observed. In Australasia the cause is gaining ground, and much more interest is taken than formerly. The superintendent of Canada says they have been promulgating peace principles through organizations already existing rather than forming peace bands. A danger now threatens which cannot be ignored in the shape of "Boys' Brigades," a recent importation from the Mother Land, which strangely has the endorsement of some ministers in the Church who claim to be followers of the Prince of Peace. In the United States the department is organized in twenty-six States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia. Sixty thousand pages of literature have been distributed, twenty-four thousand copies of the *Acorn*, many Bible readings, and programmes for Peace day, hundreds of sermons preached, fifty lectures and addresses given, the public press utilized, petitions circulated, and much personal work done by writing letters to Congressmen and others in authority, urging them to exert an influence against military drill in schools, also letters urging Senators to vote to ratify the Anglo-American treaty. In Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay peace literature has been distributed. Similar educational work has been done also in Natal, Cape Colony, Palestine, Scandinavia, France, Italy, Spain, and Japan.

A large number of women in England, France, and Germany have associated themselves together to form an International Peace Society. We have tendered them our sincere congratulations. There are increasing evidences of the growing strength of the peace movement everywhere in Europe. The Danish Parliament recently refused, by a large majority, a credit of several hundred thousand francs asked for by the Government for the purpose of strengthening the fortifications about the capital. The national representatives consider such an outlay altogether useless. A similar action took place not long ago in the German Parliament. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag refused to grant a portion of the sum asked for by the Navy Department for the purpose of securing new ironclads. Immediately after the Peace Congress at Buda-Pesth in September last year the Austrian Parliament adopted a resolution favoring international arbitration; showing the great progress that this essentially modern idea of settling difficulties has made with the people of the earth. The people are beginning to realize the horrors of war and the burden of great armies. In Europe and America 2,188,000 men were killed in war and \$12,999,800,000 spent during the first twenty-five years of this nineteenth century. Let us hope that in the twentieth century war will cease as was predicted by Victor Hugo, and the Master's conception be realized, of a state of society from which every vestige of strife shall be swept away utterly and forever.

TEXT OF THE GRAECO-TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

The following is the text of the preliminary Peace Treaty between Greece and Turkey, signed on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at Constantinople: